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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

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December 19, 1977

LABOR DEPARTMENT NAMES CHICAGO BANK
IN EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION CASE

WASHINGTON -- The Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., could owe several million dollars in back pay because of alleged employment discrimination against minorities and women, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced.

Action against the Harris Trust and Savings Bank is another step in our continuing efforts to use the powers at our disposal to end employment discrimination in all its forms," Marshall said.

An administrative complaint filed by the Department of Labor seeks debarment of the bank from all present and future federal contract work, including serving as a federal depository and acting as an issuing and paying agent for U.S. Savings Bonds and Notes.

The bank provides these services to the government under contract with the Department of Treasury. During 1976 Harris Trust handled a cash flow of over $1 billion in federal funds. It could lose that government business because of the alleged employment discrimination.

"Investigations by the Treasury Department indicate that Harris Trust is in violation of its contractual obligations under Executive Order 11246," Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Donald Elisburg said. "We are determined either to bring about compliance with the order or to prevent the bank from participating in federal contract work."

Executive Order 11246 prohibits most federal contractors and subcontractors from employment discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. It is administered by the Labor Department's Office of Federal contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Employment Standards Administration.

The bank, like other large federal contractors, is also required to develop and implement an affirmative action program, including goals and timetables for hiring and promoting minorities and women in jobs where they are underrepresented..

OFCCP Director Weldon J. Rougeau explained,"The executive order program requires nondiscrimination as well as affirmative action, or positive steps, to remedy the

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the effects of past discrimination. Strong enforcement of these requirements is the highest priority in OFCCP."

He also pointed out that enforcement efforts are being concentrated in certain industries, such as banking, where it has been concluded that discrimination against minorities and women is particularly prevalent.

The Treasury Department, which has contract compliance responsibility for the bank, cited Harris Trust for executive order violations in 1974. Of the approximately 3,000 people employed in the bank's home office, a little over 500 are minorities and about 1,500 are women.

Of these over 1,000 female and about 300 minority employees of the bank are believed to be suffering the effects of past and present employment discrimination. These workers constitute an affected class. Back pay due to them could total several million dollars, although the exact amount has not yet been determined.

Harris Trust is the second bank to receive an administrative complaint from OFCCP. In May 1977 a complaint was issued by the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio for its failure to comply with Executive Order 11246. A pre-hearing conference on that complaint is scheduled for Jan. 18, 1978.

The full text of Secretary Marshall's statement is attached.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

STATEMENT BY RAY MARSHALL ON DEBARMENT POLICY

WASHINGTON -- Action against the Harris Trust and Savings Bank is another step in our continuing efforts to use the powers at our disposal to end employment discrimination in all its forms. The administrative complaint that we have filed against Harris Trust is not the first time we have used this weapon, nor will it be the last. That is why I thought it would be useful to use this opportunity to explain the philosophy behind our policy on debarments.

Employment discrmination continues to be one cause of high unemployment rates experienced by blacks and other minorities. This type of discrimination also lead to significant differences in earnings, based on sex and race.

This administration is committed to eliminating employment discrimination and the legacy of past practices. One important element in this fight is Executive Order 11246 which bars discrimination and requires affirmative action by federal contractors. This executive order also gives us the power to bar firms which practice employment discrimination from receiving federal contracts.

Such a policy is only right. It makes little sense to use federal tax money to reward contractors who discriminate. Federal contact compliance efforts are also an effective way in which the government can induce private employers to modify discriminatory employment practices.

We do not take debarment lightly. We would prefer to resolve all disputes through conciliation. When that fails, there are a series of other steps that we will take prior to debarment. But, as I believe our actions have indicated, we will not hesitate to use the power of debarment if it represents the only way we can end employment discrimination. Even after we issue a debarment, we stand ready to lift that order if the contractor can demonstrate that discrimination has ended and affirmative action has begun.

Today's action against Harris Trust is the seventh administrative complaint that we have issued this year under Executive Order 11246. In addition, we have debarred three government contractors. These actions contrast with the 12 debarments that had been issued from 1965 to 1976.

We do not enjoy playing police officer. But I think it is important to demonstrate that this is an administration which is committed to the full and fair enforcement of the civil rights powers of the government. I think today's action is also indicative of the importance that we place on an effective Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.

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Week of December 19, 1977

GOVERNMENT CITES JOHN HANCOCK INSURANCE CO.
FOR ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Government has put the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. on 30-day notice of alleged equal employment opportunity violations under federal contract requirements, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Donald Elisburg announced.

Unless the company furnishes requested personnel and pay data and can prove it provides equal employment opportunities, it could receive a formal complaint of employment discrimination and noncompliance with its contractual obligations. Such a complaint could lead to deoarment from federal contract work or other administrative sanctions.

Elisburg said John Hancock is the first major insurance company to receive a "show cause" notice from the government within the past two years. John Hancock is one of the five largest life insurance companies in the country.

As a federal contractor, the company is covered by Executive Order 11246. Under the order most federal contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, or national orgin. The executive order is administered by the department's Employment Standards Administration, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

"Federal contractors who are recalcitrant about their compliance with the executive order and its implementing regulations may find themselves no longer eligible for federal contract work," Elisburg said. "We are committed to firm but fair enforcement of EEO requirements, and we will take whatever actions are necessary against companies which violate their contractual obligations."

Issuance of the show cause notice came from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Social Security Adminisration (SSA), which has contract compliance responsibility for the John Hancock company under the executive order program.

Earlier this month, the SSA attempted to conduct a compliance review of the John Hancock headquarters in Boston, Mass. Preliminary investigations had indicated there might be an affected class, a group of minorities and women suffering the effects

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of employment discrimination.

However, the insurance company denied SSA access to the personnel and pay records, which is necessary to a compliance review and identification of an affected class.

Of the approximately 17,000 persons employed by John Hancock, about 6,150 work in the home office in Boston. Of these, nearly 730 are minorities and about 2,500 are women. If an affected class is identified, it is not known how many minorities and women might be involved.

OFCCP Director Weldon J. Rougeau pointed out, "The show cause notice issued by SSA indicates our determination to eliminate employment discrimination in the insurance industry. We are presently investigating insurance companies with federal contracts and subcontracts, and we may be issuing other similar notices in the near future."

The company holds federal contracts from the Defense Department of life insurance policies, totaling close to $2 million. It also acts as a participating insurance carrier under Federal Employees Life Insurance programs, and took part in the federal government's swine flu vaccination program.

Should the company not show good cause as to why it refused to access to the personnel and pay records and fail to prove that it is not discriminating against minorities and women, it could receive an administrative complaint from the Labor Department. The complaint initiates enforcement action and could lead to debarment from federal contract work, contract cancellations, or other administrative sanctions.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

MINORITY YOUTH TO BE PREPARED FOR APPRENTICESHIPS

WASHINGTON -- One hundred and ten young people will be prepared for apprenticeship openings in skilled trades and crafts in Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green annouced.

Under a $180,627 contract renewal with the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council (NTULC) of Philadelphia, the youths will be tutored to pass apprenticeship examinations in the various trades and crafts. It is expected that more than 800 candidates for apprenticeship will be recruited by NTULC over the next 12 months.

The NTULC recruits minority youth, including women, for placement as apprentices. It provides up to ten weeks of intensive tutoring to prepare candidates to take tests for specific trades and crafts as they are announced. Assistance in passing the General Educational Development (GED) test is also provided to qualify people for a high school equivalency certificate.

The NTULC has placed over 783 people in apprenticeship and served a total of 6,583 others over a 10-year period. The average starting wage for those placed was $7 per hour in 1977.

The contract is funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act which is administered by the department's Employment and Training Administration.

For further information about the contract, contact Robert J. Robinson, Project Director, NTULC, 2825-27 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19132, (215-221-0100). Refer to contract #99-8-112-01-3.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

500 HANDICAPPED AT 10 SITES TO BE TRAINED UNDER LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANT

WASHINGTON -- About 500 handicapped people in 10 locations across the country will be trained and placed in jobs with the cooperation of business and industry through a $500,000 one-year federal grant to Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. the U.S. Department of Labor announced.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and Dean Phillips, president and chief executive officer of Goodwill Industries, signed the contract in the Secretary's office.

Marshall noted Goodwill's successful experience in training and placing disabled men and women in jobs. He called the organization ideally suited to work with business leaders on increasing employment opportunities for handicapped workers.

The program, known as Projects With Industry (PWI), runs until Oct. 16, 1978.

Site selections for training (each will train and place about 50 handicapped individuals) are Oakland, Calif.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta, Ga.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Detroit, Mich.; Camden, N.J.; Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and San Antonio, Tex. All the areas have unemployment rates in excess of 6.5 percent. Each site is to receive approximately the same funding.

PWI is actually an expansion of an existing Goodwill service that seeks to place handicapped persons in competitive employment by evaluation, training and placement services in cooperation with business and industry.

Goodwill Industries rehabilitation workshops provide vocational and psychological evaluation, vocational skill training, psychological and social services, job readiness, job placement, and related supplemental services to physically, mentally, and socially disabled individuals.

Business and labor advisory councils will be set up in each of the 10 cities. They will indentify three or four major occupational areas, such as computer programming, secretarial/clerical, or electronics assembly, for which training programs are feasible and handicapped individuals available. Skill training courses that will meet the needs of the business community will then be given.

For further information about the contract, the contact is Jack Scott project director, Goodwill Industries of America, Inc., 9200 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014, telephone (301) 530-6500, (Refer to contract #99-8-1197-92-3).

Week of December 19, 1977

20,000 JOBS DEFINED IN NEW DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Labor Department is issuing a new Dictionary of Occupational Titles for the first time in 12 years with 20,000 definitions, including 2,100 occupations that have been identified since the 1965 edition.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, in announcing the availability of the new dictionary for use by commerce, industry, and government, said the 1,400-page 4th edition describes the occupational structure of American industry with comprehensive and standardized definitions.

The 4th edition contains new, and more detailed occupation information which enhances its usefulness for a wide variety of uses such as matching applicants and jobs, career guidance, vocational education and rehabilitation, and long-range job planning.

The new single-volume edition also includes materials formerly found in four separate publications. It eliminates sex and age references--in both definitions and job titles--which were contained in more than 3,000 occupations in the previous edition. Occupational titles such as "draftsman" or "bat boy," for instance, are now shown as "drafter" and "bat handler."

The new occupations reflect the changing sociology and technology of the times with such additions as credit-card clerk and photocomposition keyboard operator. Several thousand obsolete occupations are no longer listed. For instance, load-control agent (with the advent of more powerful airplanes, weight is no longer critical) and stencil-cutters (with the advent of photo-copying machines now in wide general use) have been dropped.

The $12 dictionary, for sale by the Government Printing Office, is the most comprehensive, up-to-date information on classifications and definitions of job duties and requirements in the United States ever assembled in a single volume. It's in soft cover the size of a big-city telephone directory and weighs over five pounds. The first edition was published in 1939 and successive editions came out in 1949 and 1965.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

PUBLIC JOBS FOR ARTISTS GETS
LABOR DEPARTMENT BOOST

WASHINGTON -- The Neighborhood Arts Program National Organizing Committee (NAPNOC) of Washington, D.C., has received a $261,933 contract to develop jobs through neighborhood community arts cultural programs, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green announced.

NAPNOC will provide technical assistance to community-based arts programs throughout the country on how to qualify for public service employment job opportunities.

It will operate from its office in Washington, a regional office in Knoxville, Tenn., and another regional office to be established in a west coast city to be selected.

The contract is the first with NAPNOC and is funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), administered by the department's Employment and Training Administration. The contract runs through Oct. 30, 1978.

For further information about the contract, the contact is Eric Val Reuther, NAPNOC, 2013 Columbia Rd., N.W., #1, Washington, D.C., 20009, (202-462-3830). Refer to contract #99-8-1219-42-6.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT ACQUIRES
TELETYPEWRITER FOR HANDICAPPED EEO PROGRAM

WASHINGTON -- Persons with hearing and speech handicaps can now contact the Department of Labor by teletypewriter.

The department's use of the machine insures that more people protected by the equal employment opportunity program for handicapped workers will have access to the complaint process.

The machine is located in the department's Employment Standards Administration, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP). OFCCP is responsible for administering and enforcing Section 503 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act which prohibits employers with federal contracts or subcontracts from employment discrimination against qualified handicapped workers.

Section 503 also requires that "reasonable accommodations" be made for employees' physical and mental limitations. Unless contractors can show an undue business hardship, accommodation must be made in structuring jobs and in providing access to factory and office buildings, work areas,and employee facilities.

"Just as contractors have a responsibility to provide job accommodation, so does OFCCP have certain responsibilities. We believe the complaint process must be accessible to all handicapped people," said Donald Elisburg, assistant secretary of labor for employment standards. "With the installation of this machine, we will be able to serve better those people with hearing and speech impairments who are entitled to protection from discrimination."

Persons with teletypewriters in their homes, or with access to them, can contact the Labor Department via its teletypewriter.

Individuals who believe they are victims of discrimination under Section 503 may file complaints with OFCCP's ten regional offices across the country. The Labor Department plans to have the machine in all the regional offices, but for now complaints received by way of the new equipment will come directly into the national office in Washington, D.C.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND ILLNESSES FOR 1976

WASHINGTON -- One in every 11 workers, on the average, in the private economy experienced a job-related injury of illness in 1976, according to a survey by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The survey, based on reports submitted during 1977 by employers in the private economy, shows an increase in the number of injuries and illnesses from 4.99 million in 1975 to 5.16 million 1976. This rise of approximately 3 percent was proportionate to the rise in hours worked. Hence, the incidence rate at 9.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers was virtually unchanged from 1975.

Some additional key survey findings:

Work-related fatalities declined by about 13 percent from 5,200 in 1975 to 4,500 in 1976, though more persons were employed in 1976 than in 1975.

Nearly 5.0 million work-related injuries occurred during 1976, an increase of nearly 170,000 from the 4.8 million level of 1975.

The number of injuries involving lost worktime increased about 148,000--from 1.77 million to 1.92 million--a rise of 8 percent. Injuries which did not result in lost worktime remained at about the same level--slightly over 3 million.

About 32.5 million workdays were lost due to work-related injuries during 1976--up from 29.8 in 1975. Translated into a measure of severity, the incidence rate of lost workdays per 100 full-time workers rose from 54.6 in 1975 to 57.8 in 1976.

Nearly 95 percent of all lost time injuries resulted in time away from the worksite; the remaining 5 percent involved days of restricted work activity only. These proportions represent no change from the 1975 survey results.

Among high-risk industries, the largest over-the-year change in the injury incidence rate was the decline in the construction industry from 15.6 to 14.9 per 100 full-time workers. On the other hand, in agriculture, forestry, and fishing and in transportation and public utilities the rates rose from 9.7 to 10.2 and 9.2 to 9.6, respectively.

Nearly 3 of every 10 injuries involving lost workdays had a duration of 15 days of more away from work--unchanged from 1975..

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION
AGAINST DETROIT PAINTING COMPANY

WASHINGTON -- The Departments of Labor and of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have taken administrative action against The Painting Corporation of Detroit, Inc., for its failure to comply with equal employment opportunity requirements for federal contractors and subcontractors.

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Donald Elisburg announced that the company may face debarment from future government contract work as a result of the administrative complaint filed against it.

An investigation by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), which previously had contract compliance responsibility for the company, revealed that Painting Corp. failed to meet its minority hiring goals in the painting trades from March 1975 through January 1976. The goals are established in the Detroit Hometown Plan. Compliance responsibility for the company was recently transferred to HUD.

Hometown plans are voluntary agreements for compliance with Executive Order 11246 among construction contractors, unions, and representatives of the minority community in local areas.

The executive order prohibits federal contractors and subcontractors from employment discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, or national origin. It is administered by the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Employment Standards Administration, and is enforced through 11 other federal agencies, including HUD and HEW. Before the administrative complaint was issued, intensive conciliation efforts with the company were undertaken by HEW.

"In cases such as this, where the company not only fails to meet its goals, but also repeatedly refuses to supply requested information, we have no choice but to issue an administrative complaint and initiate enforcement action," Elisburg said.

The Painting Corp. has a subcontract of $38,264 to paint and wallpaper additions to the Sinai Hospital of Detroit, Mich. The construction project received federal assistance from HEW and was therefore covered by the EEO requirements of Executive Order 11246.

# # #

PUBLIC JOB CREATION IS EXPLORED
IN NEW LABOR DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

WASHINGTON -- The establishment of public service jobs for the unemployed under the President's economic stimulus program and their impact on the community are described in a new publication released by the Department of Labor.

"Perspectives on Public Job Creation" is a 154-page anthology of papers by 12 academicians and other experts.

The ideas generated are aimed at helping state and local governments serving as prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) to establish public employment projects in a wide range of occupations and industries.

Among the questions explored in the publication are how many jobs might be created by a public jobs program, what kinds of jobs in what areas might be developed profitably, and what kinds of problems are involved in developing them.

One section of the publication deals with job creation projects that meet local, regional, and national needs. It discusses promotion of economic development through the concept of "investment in human capital," local initiatives to meet public project needs, utilization of the disadvantaged in combating environmental challenges, enchancement of publicly owned parks and recreational land, tutoring for problem readers, and rehabilitation of housing.

Another section discusses the labor force impact of a public jobs program, employment opportunities in housing under a public employment program, public job opportunities in day care, and public jobs in the fields of health care, mass transit, parks, and recreation.

Single copies of the publication (R&D Monograph 52) are available without charge from the Inquiries Office, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Rm. 10225, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

# # #

Week of December 19, 1977

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES -- NOVEMBER 1977

WASHINGTON -- The Finished Goods Price Index rose 0.4 percent from October to November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities advanced 0.7 percent in November. The Finished Goods Price Index reflects only changes in prices received by producers for goods that are in the form in which they are eventually sold to final users.

Unlike the All Commodities WPI, it does not duplicate price changes as they move through all stages of processing -- crude, intermediate, and finished.

The 0.4 percent rise in the Finished Goods Price Index was much smaller than the 0.8 percent rise in October and about the same as in September. Price increases were smaller in November for consumer finished durables and producer finished goods. However, price increases were slightly larger in November than in October for finished consumer foods and other finished consumer nondurables.

The index of intermediate materials excluding food materials used in manfacturing and manufactured animals feeds edged up 0.2 percent in November following monthly increases averaging nearly 0.6 percent in the 4 previous months. Intermediate materials are semi-finished goods and require additional processing before they are ready for further use. Prices of crude materials other than crude foodstuffs, feedstuffs, and fibers advanced 1.3 percent after edging down 0.2 percent in October, with natural gas prices being the primary factor.

On the basis of the traditional commodity groupings, the farm products index rose 3.0 percent in November compared with a rise of 2.4 percent in October. The index of processed foods and feeds advanced 1.7 percent following an increase of 0.8 percent in the previous month. Both of these indexes had fallen sharply over the April-September period. The industrial commodities index rose 0.4 percent, somewhat less than in recent months.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Finished Goods Price Index moved up 0.3 percent to 184.5 (1967=100), and the All Commodities WPI increased 0.4 percent to 197.0. Over the year the Finished Goods Price Index was up 7.1 percent, and the All Commodities WPI increased 6.1 percent. Prices for consumer foods rose 8.2 percent from November 1976 to November 1977, producer finished goods were 7.4 percent higher, and the index for consumer finished goods excluding foods moved up 6.2 percent. # # #

AREA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON -- Three major labor areas--Atlanta, Ga., Lansing-East Lansing, Mich., and Akron, Ohio--were removed in November from the list of areas with "substantial" (6% or more) unemployment, reducing the number to 80.

The U.S. Department of Labor reported that this is the lowest total since February 1975, when there were 74 such areas. A year ago (November 1976) the total was 110.

In the Atlanta area, the drop in unemployment was mainly due to significant increases in construction (new and continuing projects), recalls of laid-off workers in transportation equipment, and new hiring in local government.

The unemployment rate for the Atlanta area in September was 5.3 percent; in August, 5.7 percent. It had been put on the "substantial" list in March 1975.

In the Lansing-East Lansing area, the improved situation was largely due to sizeable job gains in transportation equipment (autos), together with moderate payroll advances in trade.

The unemployment rate for the Lansing-East Lansing area in September was 5.2 percent; in August, 9.1 percent. It had been put on the "substantial" list in April 1974.

In the Akron area, recent employment gains in durable goods manufacturing, primarily in fabricated metal products, primary metal products, and in nonelectrical machinery were chiefly responsible for the reduction in local unemployment.

The unemployment rate for the Akron area in September was 5.6 percent; in August, 5.9 percent. It had been put on the "substantial" list in March 1976.

Under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, firms located in areas on the "substantial" unemployment list may be eligible for first preference in bidding on certain Federal procurement contracts, providing the firms agree to hire 25 percent of the new hires each month from among the disadvantaged residents of the area.

# # #

STATE, METROPOLITAN AREA UNEMPLOYMENT--OCTOBER 1977

WASHINGTON -- Unemployment rates in 28 states were lower by at least 1.0 percentage point in October 1977 than they had been in October 1976, according to information for 49 reporting states released by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In only three states were unemployment rates higher this October than a year earlier, and in two of these states--Alaska and Louisiana--unemployment has been higher in most months of 1977 than in the same months of 1976. Alaska was the only state with an unemployment rate over 10 percent in October 1977, not seasonally adjusted. The national unadjusted unemployment rate in October 6.3 percent.

Sixteen states, primarily in the Midwest, reported unemployment of less than 4.5 percent in October. As in earlier months, unemployment was more severe on the East Coast and in Pacific States.

The employment situation improved in 187 of the 202 large metropolitan areas for which data were reported for both October 1976 and October 1977. Only 15 areas did not improve over the year, including five areas in Texas, three in Louisiana, and two in Illinois.

Sixty-four large metropolitan areas reported unemployment of less than 4.5 percent, including six areas in Illinois, five each in Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and four areas each in Texas, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Among these low unemployment areas were such large urban centers as Dallas-Fort Worth (3.3 percent), Chicago (4.1 percent), and Washington, D.C. (4.2 percent).

Smaller metropolitan areas with very low rates included Sioux Falls, South Dakota (1.7 percent), Lincoln, Nebraska (1.9 percent), Fargo-Moorhead, North Dakota and Cedar Rapids, Iowa (2.1 percent), Boise City, Idaho (2.2 percent), Bloomington-Normal, Illinois (2.3 percent) Des Moines, Iowa (2.4 percent), and Madison, Wisconsin (2.5 percent).

Four areas reported unemployment over 10 percent--Jersey City, Atlantic City, and Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton in New Jersey, and El Paso, Texas.

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These estimates are the product of a federal state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare labor force and unemployment estimates under concepts, definitions, and technical procedures established by the BLS. A time series of sufficient duration to permit seasonal adjustment is not yet available. In the absence of seasonally adjusted data, it is not possible to determine whether monthly changes in any state or area are due to temporary seasonal factors or underlying trends.

The national unemployment statistics published monthly by the BLS are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of households. However, the size of the current CPS sample is not sufficient to generate monthly state and metropolitan area estimates. Therefore, statistics derived from state unemployment insurance operations, as well as adjustment factors from the CPS and other sources, are used to calculate estimates for states and metropolitan areas.

Because of the smaller size of the areas involved, as well as the limitations of the data inputs used, the state and area estimates are not the same statistical quality as the national estimates. A fuller explanation of the technical procedures used to develop these estimates appears monthly in the BLS peridical, Employment and Earnings.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P
ALABAMA	1,497.7	1,533.9	1,536.6	94.3	85.5	83.2	6.3	5.6	5.4
Birmingham	352.8	363.7	363.3	21.5	19.8	19.3	6.1	5.4	5.3
Huntsville	123.6	126.4	126.5	8.9	6.7	6.6	7.2	5.3	5.2
Mobile	167.2	172.4	171.7	10.2	10.7	10.2	6.1	6.2	6.0
Montgomery	103.4	107.5	107.7	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.2
Tuscaloosa	50.9	52.1	52.4	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.3	5.5	5.3
ALASKA	141.0	144.9	143.8	11.6	13.1	15.3	7.2	9.0	10.7
ARIZONA	948.1	959.5	967.1	80.7	66.6	63.6	8.5	6.9	6.6
Phoenix	551.9	561.4	567.0	47.2	33.9	33.4	8.6	6.0	5.9
Tucson	180.9	178.2	180.8	12.8	13.0	11.8	7.1	7.3	6.5
ARKANSAS	891.4	920.3	922.0	54.2	45.7	48.0	6.1	5.0	5.2
Fayetteville—Springdale	65.2	68.1	68.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.5	3.8
Fort Smith[1]	75.4	79.7	78.8	5.3	4.2	4.4	6.9	5.2	5.6
Little Rock—North Little Rock	166.6	173.9	174.9	9.3	6.4	6.6	4.9	3.7	3.8
Pine Bluff	34.0	34.0	34.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	6.5	4.6	4.2
CALIFORNIA	9,784.3	10,127.6	10,103.4	799.3	675.2	675.9	8.2	6.7	6.7
Anaheim—Santa Ana—Garden Grove	836.4	864.3	873.6	44.2	35.2	35.6	5.3	4.1	4.1
Bakersfield	150.8	157.5	159.2	10.7	9.8	10.5	7.1	6.2	6.6
Fresno	233.7	294.2	254.1	15.4	15.9	17.6	6.5	5.4	6.9
Los Angeles—Long Beach	3,286.0	3,331.4	3,347.1	262.4	224.8	215.8	8.0	6.7	6.4
Modesto	120.9	135.1	130.6	10.7	7.4	10.1	8.8	5.5	7.7
Oxnard—Simi Valley—Ventura	177.7	189.3	187.4	13.1	13.0	12.4	7.4	6.9	6.6
Riverside—San Bernardino—Ontario	481.3	492.8	500.7	43.3	40.5	39.1	9.0	8.2	7.8
Sacramento	395.4	426.6	425.6	31.0	24.7	26.0	7.8	5.8	6.1
Salinas—Seaside—Monterey	111.0	123.8	123.0	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.0	4.8	5.3
San Diego	660.3	667.5	672.9	74.2	61.1	59.9	11.2	9.2	8.9
San Francisco—Oakland	1,529.5	1,516.1	1,516.6	149.0	117.3	118.6	9.7	7.7	7.8
San Jose	571.0	590.8	587.7	37.7	28.5	30.8	6.6	4.8	5.2
Santa Barbara—Santa Maria—Lompoc	125.6	130.7	129.8	7.9	7.3	6.3	6.3	5.6	4.9
Santa Rosa	103.6	108.3	109.9	9.2	7.5	7.0	8.9	6.9	6.4
Stockton	147.3	162.6	157.4	12.3	8.6	10.5	8.4	5.3	6.7
Vallejo—Fairfield—Napa	108.9	115.9	115.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.6
COLORADO	1,239.5	1,259.4	1,257.2	63.6	65.4	66.3	5.1	5.2	5.3
Denver—Boulder	727.4	737.1	740.3	38.4	39.9	39.6	5.3	5.4	5.4
CONNECTICUT	1,468.2	1,466.7	1,459.8	123.9	87.9	81.9	8.4	6.0	5.6
Bridgeport	183.5	178.4	178.9	17.8	11.3	11.2	9.7	6.3	6.2
Hartford	340.5	348.8	348.6	25.9	19.3	18.3	7.5	5.5	5.2
New Britain	59.9	60.6	59.0	5.8	4.2	3.9	9.7	6.1	5.7
New Haven—West Haven	197.1	193.4	192.2	16.6	13.9	12.7	8.4	7.2	6.6
Stamford	107.2	108.3	106.1	6.9	4.8	4.4	6.5	4.5	4.1
Waterbury	105.2	104.4	102.9	9.9	7.5	6.5	9.4	7.2	6.3
DELAWARE	259.6	256.4	256.9	22.3	18.9	18.6	8.5	6.6	6.5
Wilmington[1]	228.7	224.9	226.1	20.0	14.6	14.3	8.8	6.5	6.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	332.3	334.3	335.3	28.4	25.6	25.3	8.5	7.7	7.5
Washington SMSA[1]	1,456.2	1,471.3	1,475.2	73.9	63.9	62.5	4.9	4.3	4.2
FLORIDA	3,443.8	3,445.5	3,475.6	288.5	231.9	228.8	8.3	6.7	6.6
Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood	336.1	339.6	340.4	33.8	26.1	25.1	10.1	7.7	7.4
Jacksonville	296.1	302.1	303.6	17.3	16.3	16.1	5.9	5.4	5.3
Miami	561.7	552.6	558.6	56.6	45.1	44.4	8.8	6.9	6.7
Orlando	271.9	271.5	273.3	22.8	18.5	18.1	8.4	6.9	6.6
Pensacola	108.3	112.6	112.8	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.6
Tampa—St. Petersburg	540.6	534.8	539.7	40.4	32.8	32.7	8.9	6.1	6.1
West Palm Beach—Boca Raton	191.4	187.4	191.5	15.7	14.6	14.5	9.8	7.9	7.6
GEORGIA	2,256.3	2,279.4	2,288.3	167.3	132.4	133.9	7.4	5.8	5.9
Atlanta	900.5	894.3	896.2	65.2	47.8	47.8	7.2	5.4	5.3
Augusta[1]	115.4	118.3	119.1	9.1	7.5	7.5	7.9	6.4	6.3
Columbus[1]	76.6	81.6	82.4	6.2	5.3	5.3	7.9	6.4	6.4
Macon	101.3	99.2	100.5	9.9	9.2	9.6	9.9	8.3	9.5
Savannah	82.1	84.1	84.7	6.3	5.8	5.7	7.7	7.0	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P
HAWAII	396.7	400.5	405.2	39.4	30.3	31.5	9.9	7.6	7.8
Honolulu	318.1	314.6	319.4	31.2	23.4	24.8	9.8	7.4	7.8
IDAHO	380.3	395.2	391.6	16.3	16.3	12.8	4.3	4.1	3.3
Boise City	71.5	77.6	77.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.2
ILLINOIS	5,100.0	5,182.1	5,201.5	292.6	234.1	226.4	5.7	4.5	4.4
Bloomington–Normal	59.4	59.3	60.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.7	2.3
Champaign–Urbana–Rantoul	78.8	73.4	75.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Chicago	3,202.6	3,234.0	3,236.6	191.2	140.9	134.3	6.0	4.4	4.1
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline[1]	176.7	174.3	174.3	6.9	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.1
Decatur	60.6	58.4	58.7	4.0	3.0	2.9	6.5	5.2	4.9
Peoria	172.2	169.6	170.5	6.2	6.9	6.8	3.6	4.0	4.0
Rockford	134.5	129.1	129.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
Springfield	92.3	90.9	91.1	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	3.9
INDIANA	2,439.0	2,480.7	2,482.0	124.3	103.6	102.1	5.1	4.2	4.1
Evansville[1]	131.1	132.5	132.3	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.8
Fort Wayne	178.0	181.6	180.9	7.7	6.0	5.9	4.3	3.3	3.3
Gary–Hammond–East Chicago	277.3	282.3	282.3	16.3	12.9	13.0	5.9	4.6	4.6
Indianapolis	556.6	565.7	565.0	32.8	28.4	27.9	5.9	5.0	4.9
Muncie	55.2	55.8	57.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.3	4.1
South Bend	132.7	133.4	133.5	6.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.7
Terre Haute	75.9	77.6	78.0	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.6	3.5	3.4
IOWA	1,357.0	1,362.9	1,370.6	42.7	31.1	31.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
Cedar Rapids	78.5	79.1	79.6	2.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.1
Des Moines	163.3	165.2	165.8	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.4
Dubuque	41.5	42.1	42.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	4.5	3.4	3.2
Sioux City[1]	57.4	55.6	56.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.5	2.6
Waterloo–Cedar Falls	62.3	61.4	62.1	2.9	1.7	1.6	4.7	2.7	2.7
KANSAS	1,090.3	1,120.4	1,113.6	41.9	41.9	39.7	3.8	3.7	3.6
Topeka	85.0	87.1	86.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.9	3.8
Wichita	193.4	193.6	193.1	9.2	8.2	7.6	4.8	4.2	3.9
KENTUCKY	1,464.2	1,517.2	1,536.3	69.1	62.6	65.7	4.7	4.1	4.3
Lexington–Fayette	157.2	156.5	158.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Louisville[1]	384.5	396.3	399.6	20.6	17.0	18.0	5.4	4.3	4.5
LOUISIANA	1,522.4	1,541.7	1,526.6	97.6	104.9	99.5	6.4	6.8	6.5
Baton Rouge	190.8	195.1	193.4	11.1	14.9	13.5	5.8	7.6	7.0
Lake Charles	61.2	60.8	60.3	4.4	4.8	4.5	7.1	7.9	7.4
Monroe	48.6	47.9	47.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	7.0	6.5	6.3
New Orleans	440.6	441.1	437.3	32.7	33.5	33.4	7.4	7.6	7.6
Shreveport	140.3	141.6	140.2	9.2	8.4	8.2	6.5	6.0	5.9
MAINE	474.2	504.0	489.2	35.7	34.0	35.1	7.5	6.7	7.2
Lewiston–Auburn	37.2	38.6	38.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	7.3	6.7	6.9
Portland	86.2	87.4	88.1	6.6	5.5	6.0	7.7	6.3	6.8
MARYLAND	1,910.1	1,913.0	1,932.4	115.0	93.8	101.5	6.0	4.9	5.3
Baltimore	966.9	962.7	980.1	70.3	59.0	66.2	7.3	6.1	6.8
MASSACHUSETTS	2,750.3	2,735.5	2,738.9	217.4	144.4	141.3	7.9	5.3	5.2
Boston	1,343.3	1,316.6	1,320.7	101.7	69.4	68.0	7.6	5.3	5.1
Brockton	76.2	75.9	77.5	7.1	4.7	4.7	9.3	6.2	6.0
Fall River[1]	74.1	75.6	74.2	6.1	4.0	4.0	8.2	5.3	5.4
Lawrence–Haverhill[1]	128.0	127.0	128.4	13.5	8.5	8.0	10.6	6.7	6.2
Lowell[1]	105.3	104.7	106.6	9.0	5.9	5.6	8.6	5.6	5.3
New Bedford	78.9	79.2	79.6	8.2	5.5	5.4	10.4	6.9	6.7
Springfield–Chicopee–Holyoke[1]	294.4	294.1	267.1	19.5	11.9	11.4	7.4	4.5	4.3
Worcester	191.4	190.0	192.6	13.6	8.0	8.0	7.1	4.2	4.1
MICHIGAN	4,040.4	4,090.6	4,104.9	330.6	235.5	225.4	8.2	5.8	5.5
Ann Arbor	130.9	131.8	135.0	9.0	6.2	6.1	6.9	4.7	4.5
Battle Creek	83.4	81.1	81.4	5.5	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.7	6.0
Bay City	51.5	52.5	53.3	4.1	3.0	3.0	8.0	5.7	5.6
Detroit	1,410.8	1,424.9	1,425.2	155.5	111.4	102.2	8.4	5.4	5.3
Flint	214.8	219.7	218.4	17.5	13.3	12.1	8.2	5.9	5.5

See footnotes at end of table

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P
MICHIGAN—Continued									
Grand Rapids	270.4	282.2	289.5	19.0	12.4	12.1	7.0	4.4	4.2
Jackson	60.6	63.2	63.2	5.3	3.6	3.4	9.5	5.6	5.2
Kalamazoo—Portage	129.4	130.9	131.6	8.9	6.0	6.0	6.9	4.6	4.6
Lansing—East Lansing	217.2	216.4	226.3	14.5	11.3	11.2	6.7	5.2	5.0
Muskegon—Norton Shores—Muskegon Heights	77.1	76.3	75.8	6.5	4.7	4.9	8.5	6.1	6.5
Saginaw	100.5	100.3	101.3	7.4	4.8	4.7	7.3	4.7	4.7
MINNESOTA	1,489.1	1,498.3	1,494.3	70.4	74.9	70.8	4.7	3.9	3.7
Duluth—Superior	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Minneapolis—St. Paul	1,015.4	1,024.6	1,033.0	58.1	48.4	46.6	5.7	4.7	4.5
MISSISSIPPI	946.5	996.6	997.6	59.0	56.2	55.6	6.2	5.6	5.6
Jackson	135.1	137.9	137.5	7.3	6.6	6.5	5.4	4.8	4.7
MISSOURI	2,129.6	2,141.6	2,141.5	115.6	102.1	101.1	5.4	4.8	4.7
Kansas City[1]	603.0	613.4	613.2	33.3	31.9	29.9	5.5	5.2	4.9
St. Joseph	46.1	45.9	45.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	6.0	5.4	5.6
St. Louis[1]	1,033.4	1,035.2	1,032.8	57.7	58.8	56.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
Springfield	94.1	98.0	99.1	4.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9
MONTANA	329.4	N.A.	N.A.	15.5	N.A.	N.A.	4.7	N.A.	N.A.
Billings	51.0	N.A.	N.A.	1.6	N.A.	N.A.	3.5	N.A.	N.A.
Great Falls	33.7	N.A.	N.A.	1.7	N.A.	N.A.	4.9	N.A.	N.A.
NEBRASKA	737.0	744.1	745.9	18.3	15.9	17.6	2.5	2.1	2.4
Lincoln	99.4	106.2	105.1	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9
Omaha[1]	255.2	261.5	263.8	10.6	9.0	10.4	4.2	3.5	3.9
NEVADA	310.5	329.6	330.8	24.9	19.7	20.5	8.0	6.0	6.2
Las Vegas	169.3	178.1	178.6	15.6	12.7	13.1	9.2	7.1	7.3
Reno	86.6	92.0	92.4	4.5	3.6	4.0	5.4	3.9	4.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	391.8	416.4	416.6	19.6	17.7	18.6	5.0	4.2	4.4
Manchester	64.3	73.1	73.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	5.5	4.4	4.4
NEW JERSEY	3,307.0	3,309.7	3,310.6	318.0	254.2	254.6	9.5	7.7	7.7
Atlantic City	77.2	81.5	78.4	8.8	7.3	8.1	11.4	8.9	10.3
Jersey City	255.2	242.6	245.8	32.6	26.1	26.7	12.8	10.7	10.9
Long Branch—Asbury Park	206.4	210.4	208.4	16.3	15.5	15.1	8.9	7.4	7.3
Newark	916.7	916.5	923.3	85.0	69.2	67.5	9.3	7.6	7.3
New Brunswick—Perth Amboy—Sayreville	267.2	288.9	287.7	27.2	20.7	19.5	9.5	7.2	6.8
Paterson—Clifton—Passaic	205.5	199.4	203.6	24.5	18.6	18.7	11.9	9.3	9.2
Trenton	149.3	151.0	151.8	11.1	8.9	8.9	7.5	5.9	5.9
Vineland—Millville—Bridgeton	56.4	55.5	55.4	6.6	5.2	5.8	11.7	9.3	10.5
NEW MEXICO	477.9	494.1	497.8	43.0	35.4	35.6	9.0	7.2	7.2
Albuquerque	175.8	181.9	183.7	17.5	13.6	13.7	10.0	7.5	7.4
NEW YORK	7,694.9	7,598.6	7,584.9	734.9	590.7	571.9	9.5	7.8	7.5
Albany—Schenectady—Troy	357.3	353.8	354.7	27.9	22.7	22.0	7.8	6.4	6.2
Binghamton[1]	132.2	134.4	134.4	9.7	8.7	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.4
Buffalo	565.2	559.7	560.5	51.6	39.9	39.4	9.1	7.1	7.0
Elmira	41.3	41.2	40.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	8.8	8.7	8.3
Nassau—Suffolk	1,123.4	1,109.3	1,112.1	106.3	77.6	74.1	9.5	7.0	6.7
New York	3,421.5	3,525.9	3,521.3	366.7	300.5	286.4	10.6	8.5	8.1
Poughkeepsie	95.1	99.3	99.6	6.2	5.2	5.1	6.5	5.3	5.2
Rochester	455.8	450.2	453.6	33.1	27.7	28.0	7.3	6.2	6.2
Syracuse	289.6	290.7	292.5	26.1	20.6	20.4	9.0	7.1	7.0
Utica—Rome	140.3	138.3	137.7	14.1	11.3	10.6	10.1	8.2	7.7
NORTH CAROLINA	2,573.1	2,615.6	2,599.1	151.9	119.6	116.7	5.9	4.6	4.5
Asheville	77.8	80.9	80.4	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.7	4.1
Charlotte—Gastonia	310.6	314.3	313.9	15.7	12.2	11.3	5.1	3.9	3.6
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point	395.9	402.3	401.9	19.6	15.4	16.0	5.0	4.1	4.0
Raleigh—Durham	251.1	260.2	259.4	9.3	8.4	9.5	3.7	3.2	3.3
NORTH DAKOTA	290.9	301.9	290.2	8.0	7.4	7.5	2.8	2.4	2.6
Fargo—Moorhead[1]	97.1	98.3	98.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P
OHIO	4,739.7	4,804.3	4,816.4	322.7	274.0	273.8	6.8	5.7	5.7
Akron	291.5	289.9	292.4	20.8	16.2	16.1	7.1	5.6	5.5
Canton	175.7	177.1	175.9	13.5	10.5	10.0	7.7	5.9	5.7
Cincinnati[1]	584.4	593.2	592.6	43.5	40.2	39.5	7.4	6.8	6.7
Cleveland	889.3	896.7	897.6	53.5	45.8	45.9	6.0	5.1	5.1
Columbus	508.4	513.4	518.2	30.1	25.6	25.3	5.9	5.0	4.9
Dayton	362.3	369.7	370.1	20.2	17.7	17.1	5.6	4.8	4.6
Toledo[1]	353.1	359.7	361.8	24.9	22.0	21.3	7.1	6.1	5.9
Youngstown—Warren	234.0	235.7	237.3	20.9	16.3	18.3	8.9	6.9	7.7
OKLAHOMA	1,170.4	1,215.4	1,219.0	58.5	51.9	48.7	5.0	4.3	4.0
Oklahoma City	346.2	371.4	373.1	17.7	13.9	13.4	5.1	3.7	3.6
Tulsa	282.7	290.5	290.5	13.8	13.0	11.8	4.9	4.5	4.1
OREGON	1,082.4	1,113.4	1,106.4	85.0	80.1	77.8	7.9	7.2	7.0
Eugene—Springfield	111.5	118.4	118.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.2
Portland[1]	522.1	528.6	532.1	39.7	34.8	34.0	7.6	6.6	6.4
Salem	101.0	104.9	101.8	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.8
PENNSYLVANIA	5,101.5	5,073.1	5,067.6	360.6	291.5	284.3	7.1	5.7	5.6
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton[1]	299.5	296.6	297.8	18.1	14.7	14.7	6.1	5.0	4.9
Altoona	58.0	57.5	57.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	6.1	4.8	4.7
Erie	121.4	122.4	121.6	8.6	5.8	5.9	7.1	4.8	4.9
Harrisburg	206.7	209.2	208.7	9.1	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.0	3.8
Johnstown	106.2	106.6	106.0	6.9	9.4	7.8	6.5	8.8	7.3
Lancaster	191.6	164.0	165.1	6.3	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.1	3.0
Northeast Pennsylvania	274.8	271.7	270.2	22.7	18.1	16.9	8.3	6.7	6.3
Philadelphia[1]	2,029.0	1,999.0	1,996.3	158.4	137.0	132.8	8.3	6.9	6.7
Pittsburgh	990.6	981.8	981.7	75.6	60.0	60.2	7.6	6.1	6.1
Reading	145.0	145.2	145.8	7.6	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.2	4.0
Williamsport	49.7	49.9	50.3	3.9	2.9	2.9	7.9	5.8	5.8
York	158.5	159.6	160.7	8.0	6.3	6.2	5.0	4.0	3.8
RHODE ISLAND	432.5	435.0	432.1	29.2	25.3	21.9	6.8	5.8	5.1
Providence—Warwick—Pawtucket[1]	437.6	440.2	438.8	29.6	25.7	22.3	6.8	5.8	5.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,267.1	1,295.5	1,291.5	78.3	64.1	66.2	6.2	4.9	5.1
Charleston—North Charleston	139.9	145.1	144.5	9.5	8.3	8.3	6.8	5.7	5.8
Columbia	159.0	166.8	167.7	8.2	6.5	6.5	5.2	3.9	3.9
Greenville—Spartanburg	247.4	249.7	250.4	13.3	11.5	12.7	5.4	4.6	5.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	307.9	333.7	324.1	9.9	6.6	6.2	3.2	2.0	1.9
Sioux Falls	56.5	57.5	57.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.7
TENNESSEE	1,834.8	1,914.2	1,934.1	96.4	83.4	83.5	5.3	4.4	4.3
Chattanooga[1]	175.8	181.6	182.5	9.2	8.8	8.8	5.2	4.8	4.8
Knoxville	191.6	199.2	199.9	9.1	7.0	6.8	4.8	3.5	3.4
Memphis[1]	359.1	371.3	372.8	19.7	18.9	17.9	5.5	5.1	4.8
Nashville—Davidson	368.0	379.6	383.0	14.8	12.5	12.2	4.0	3.3	3.2
TEXAS	5,578.2	5,721.9	5,741.1	300.7	285.6	280.8	5.4	5.0	4.9
Amarillo	83.4	85.7	85.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.4
Austin	194.8	201.5	203.4	9.2	9.6	9.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
Beaumont—Port Arthur—Orange	163.6	161.2	162.6	11.8	11.0	12.0	7.2	6.8	7.4
Corpus Christi	127.0	129.5	130.1	7.7	8.3	8.5	6.1	6.4	6.6
Dallas—Fort Worth	1,268.6	1,299.6	1,302.9	55.3	44.3	42.8	4.4	3.4	3.3
El Paso	161.9	161.3	160.4	19.4	19.2	18.5	12.0	11.9	11.5
Galveston—Texas City	85.7	92.5	93.4	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.4	7.1
Houston	1,158.4	1,237.4	1,250.5	59.4	56.3	56.1	5.1	4.6	4.5
Lubbock	96.3	101.4	102.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
San Antonio	386.4	391.6	390.5	28.6	29.2	26.8	7.4	7.4	6.9
Waco	74.5	75.9	76.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Wichita Falls	57.3	58.6	58.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	4.4	3.4	3.3
UTAH	519.5	532.9	536.1	25.0	22.4	23.1	4.8	4.2	4.3
Salt Lake City—Ogden	343.7	352.0	357.3	17.1	15.2	15.8	5.0	4.3	4.4
VERMONT	217.6	223.6	222.5	16.1	13.6	14.0	7.4	6.1	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(More)

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P	OCT. 1976	SEPT. 1977R	OCT. 1977P
VIRGINIA	2,318.9	2,404.7	2,393.3	121.0	120.0	112.4	5.2	5.0	4.7
Lynchburg	68.8	71.7	71.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	4.5	4.6	4.1
Newport News—Hampton	155.8	163.4	162.1	10.1	9.3	9.6	6.5	5.7	5.9
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth[1]	304.3	319.1	317.0	19.4	19.2	19.0	6.4	6.0	6.0
Richmond	305.6	320.8	320.9	13.3	12.9	12.4	4.4	4.0	3.9
Roanoke	109.0	112.7	111.7	6.0	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.1	4.4
WASHINGTON	1,615.2	1,678.6	1,681.8	116.6	98.2	93.3	7.2	5.9	5.5
Seattle—Everett	707.6	744.0	742.0	57.4	45.6	43.5	8.1	6.1	5.9
Spokane	129.7	131.5	135.0	8.2	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.0	5.1
Tacoma	153.3	159.4	158.8	12.9	10.1	9.5	8.4	6.3	6.0
WEST VIRGINIA	684.1	699.9	697.1	43.6	41.0	39.2	6.4	5.9	5.6
Charleston	109.9	108.0	108.9	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.8
Huntington—Ashland[1]	112.1	111.0	110.8	6.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.3
Parkersburg—Marietta[1]	63.2	62.8	62.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	6.2	4.9	4.7
Wheeling[1]	77.6	76.8	78.3	5.0	3.6	4.6	6.5	4.7	5.9
WISCONSIN	2,201.4	2,266.9	2,254.0	96.9	90.3	87.0	4.4	4.0	3.9
Appleton—Oshkosh	142.6	144.9	143.6	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.3
Green Bay	86.7	89.5	89.2	4.0	3.1	3.1	4.6	3.5	3.5
Kenosha	64.1	62.6	63.2	3.1	4.0	2.9	4.8	6.5	4.5
La Crosse	43.3	45.0	45.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	4.4	3.3	3.7
Madison	175.1	180.8	181.5	5.6	4.7	4.5	3.2	2.6	2.5
Milwaukee	691.0	691.7	693.4	36.8	34.2	32.2	5.3	4.9	4.6
Racine	88.3	91.9	91.2	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.0
WYOMING	182.7	202.5	197.3	6.0	5.8	6.1	3.3	2.9	3.1

[1] Includes interstate portion of Area located in adjacent State(s).

NOTE: All data are subject to revision as new benchmark information becomes available. Estimates have been benchmarked to 1976 Current Population Survey annual averages. Data refer to place of residence.

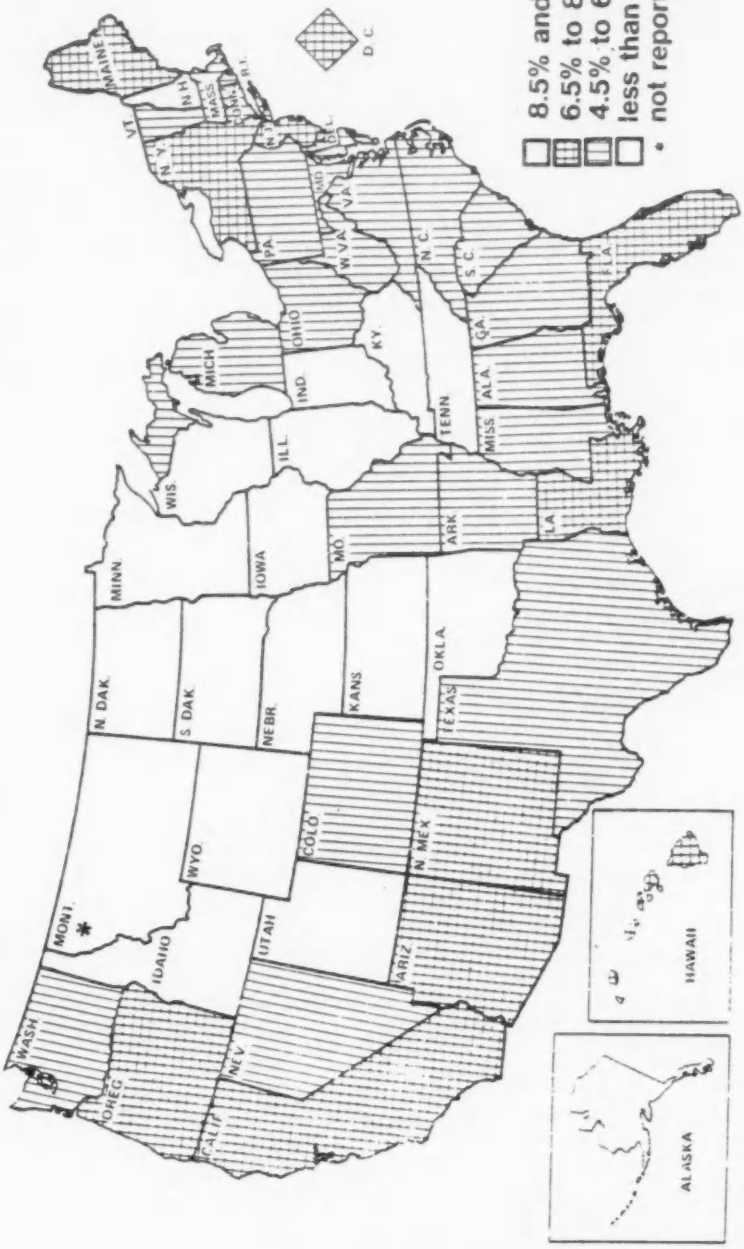
P=preliminary.
R=revised.
N.A.=not available.

SOURCE: Cooperating State Employment Security Agencies.

Labor force and unemployment estimates for counties, cities, and other small areas have been prepared for administration of various Federal economic assistance programs and may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service. When ordering please, specify "CETA Area Employment and Unemployment, January-September 1977 (NTISUB/C/143-77/011)," "State and County Employment and Unemployment January-September 1977" (NTISUB/C/144-77/011) or "Unemployment Rates for States and Local Governments, Second Quarter, 1977 (PB271672). A complete set of price schedules and publications is available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Virginia, 22161.

(More)

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1977



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1977

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Week of December 19, 1977

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The first regional labor organization in the United States was the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and other Workmen, formed in 1831, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first labor official to be elected to Congress was Ely Moore, the president of the General Trade Union of New York and to the National Trades' Union, who served from 1835 to 1839, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

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The first labor organization in the American colonies was formed by the Boston shoemakers and coopers guilds in 1648, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

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The first women's labor organization was established by maid servants in New York City in 1734 to protest the abuses they suffered from their mistresses' husbands, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first city federation of labor organizations was the Mechanics Union Trade Associations in Philadelphia, which later collapsed, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

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